THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1796. [Vol. V.---No. 571

AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday the 10th inſt.

A valuable lot of ground

on the North ſide of King Street, adjoining the lot of Robert Meaſe—fronting ſouth on ſaid ſtreet 34 feet 4 inches, by 81 or 82 feet deep—bounded northerly by Ramſay's alley 22 feet wide. Good Bills of Exchange on Philadelphia at 60 days date, will be taken in payment.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Dec. 1.

To be Sold,

At Public Vendue on Saturday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

The Houſe and Lot,

whereon I live. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale. I will alſo diſpoſe of the ſhip Parkman at Private ſale, for Morris and Nicholſon's paper.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Mr. George W. Dent is empowered to collect all debts due to me on my private account, as well as thoſe that are, or may become due on account of the late concern of J. M. M'Rea and Co. If there can in any ſuch caſe be a ground to juſtify a hope, that thoſe indebted will, upon application, either pay or give their notes at a reaſonable date for their reſpective debts—Arguments are unneceſſary to demonſtrate it on the preſent occaſion.

December 1. E. C. DICK.

FALL GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ſhip Henry from London, the ſhips Two Siſters, the Maria Margaretta, the Catharine, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS, & HARDWARE,

Alſo, Pewter, Steel, Nails, Lead, & Shot, Porter and Cheeſe, Allum, Madder, and Copperaſs, Seine and Sewing Twine, and Queen's Ware in Crates, well aſſorted, which they offer for ſale at their Warehouſe on Swift's alley, oppoſite Patton and Butcher's Store. October 27.

John & Thomas Vowell

HAVE removed to Union Street, near Mr. Alexander Smith's, where they have for ſale,—

N. E. Rum in Hogſheads.,
Apple Brandy in do.
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Sugar and Coffee in barrels,
Coarſe and fine Salt, and a number of other articles.

They continue to purchaſe for cash, all kinds of country produce.

Wanted,—One thouſand buſhels of good clean Flax Seed, for which a generous price will be given.

To Rent,—The Houſe formerly occupied by them on Prince Street.

November 22. 3w.

LISBON WINE

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks,
For Sale by
KEMP HURST and CO.

Nov. 10.

For New-York,

THE NEW SHIP

HENRY,

Robert Stonton, Maſter,
To Sail in five or ſix Days.

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Ramſay's wharf, or to

G. CLEMENTSON.

Nov. 25.

THE NEW SHIP

LIBERTY,

Intended as a conſtant trader to London, will be ready to take in next week, part of her cargo being already engaged.—She is expected to ſail early in December—for freight or paſſage immediate application is requeſted to be made to captain Evelerh, or to the ſubſcribers,

ELISHA C. DICK,
JOHN MANDEVILLE.

November 10. tf

For Belfaſt,

THE BRIG

LYDIA,

Will ſail the 15th of next month, having part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or to

ALEXANDER SMITH.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has ſelected and intends to have always for ſale, the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.—He alſo begs leave to inform the Public, that he has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the firſt quality, and will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, at his Warehouſe on Union ſtreet.

November 22.

For Freight,

To Europe, the Weſt Indies, or any part of the Continent, Boſton in preference,

The faſt ſailing Brig

Alexander,

Soloman White, maſter, 184 tons burthen, juſt off her firſt voyage from Cadiz, now lying at Harper's wharf.

For ſale on board ſaid veſſel, 40 quarter caſks Sherry Wine, and 700 buſhels Cadiz Salt. Apply to the maſter on board, or to

B. WHITE.

November 10. 2w

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON,

Who have for ſale—Queen's ware in crates, well aſſorted; glaſs ware; double Glouceſter cheeſe in hampers; Liverpool ſalt in ſacks and looſe; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overſeer on the ſhares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horſes, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good ſhare will be allowed. Any perſon that may ſuit, will no doubt, produce ſatisfactory teſtimony of his ability, honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry. For further particulars apply to Meſſrs. Korn and Wiſemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov 25. 3m ep.

FLAX SEED

THAT IS BRIGHT AND WELL CLEANED.

PURCHASED BY

October 11. JOHN G. LADD

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

AUTHENTIC.

Tranſlation of a Note from the miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Notes in ſupport of the foregoing.

No. 1) Vide letter from Citizen Genet to Mr. Jefferſon of the 22d of June 1793, meſſage from the Preſident, page 15 of the original French.

(No. 2.) Extract of the Preſident's ſpeech to the Houſe of Repreſentatives 3d December, 1793.

—As ſoon as the war in Europe had embraced thoſe powers with whom the United States have the moſt extenſive relations, there was reaſon to apprehend that an extenſive intercourſe with them might be interrupted, and our diſpoſition for peace drawn into queſtion by the ſuſpicions too often entertained by belligerent nations. It ſeemed therefore to be my duty, to admoniſh our citizens of the conſequences of a contraband trade, and of hoſtile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an earlier admiſſion of our right to the immunities belonging to our ſituation. Under theſe impreſſions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was iſſued.

In this poſture of affairs, both new and delicate, I reſolved to adopt general rules, which ſhould conform to the treaties, and aſſert the privileges of the United States. Theſe were reduced into a ſyſtem, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myſelf at liberty to forbid the ſale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports, I have not refuſed to cauſe them to be reſtored when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by veſſels commiſſioned or equipped in a warlike manner within the limits of the United States.

It reſts with the wiſdom of Congreſs to correct, improve, or inforce this plan of protection; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code and the juriſdiction of the courts of the United States to many caſes, which, though dependent on principles already recogniſed, demand ſome further proviſions.

Where individuals ſhall within the United States, array themſelves in hoſtility againſt any of the powers at war or enter upon military expeditions or enterprizes within the juriſdiction of the United States, or uſurp and exerciſe judicial authority within the United States, or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indirectly marked, or are inadequate, theſe offences cannot receive too early and cloſe an attention, and requires prompt and deciſive remedies.

Whatever thoſe remedies may be, they will be well adminiſtered by the judiciary, who poſſeſs a long eſtabliſhed courſe of inveſtigation, effectual proceſs, and officers in the habit of executing it.

(No. 3.) The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary having complained to the ſecretary of ſtate, that the attorney of the United States, had cauſed the privateer La Vengeance to be arreſted without an affidavit or other authentic teſtimony; on the 11th of Auguſt, 1795, the ſecretary of ſtate ſent him an anſwer which Mr. Troup had addreſſed to him in the abſence of Mr. Harriſon, diſtrict attorney of New-York: in which is this paſſage—

"As to the ſuit againſt the privateer, it was commenced by Mr. Harriſon as attorney for the diſtrict, upon official diſcloſure to him, by the Spaniſh conſul, of the evidence which led him to ſuppoſe the privateer had been fitted out and armed within the United States. Mr. Harriſon upon receiving this diſcloſure felt himſelf called upon by conſiderations which, as a public officer, he could not reſiſt, to proceed againſt the privateer under the 3d ſection of the act of Congreſs entitled, an act in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States paſſed 5th June, 1794. This ſection works a forfeiture of the privateer, one half to the uſe of any perſon who ſhall give information of the offence, and the other half to the uſe of the United States. No perſon having appeared in quality of informer, to inſtitute the ſuit, Mr. Harriſon, according to the courſe of the common law, filed an information in behalf of the United States ſolely againſt the privateer, as you will perceive by the copy of the information already tranſmitted to you. No law of the United States, and no law or uſage of this ſtate required the information to be founded upon any previous affidavit, or evidence of the truth of the matters alledged in it. The filing of an information is an act entirely in the diſcretion of the officer intruſted by law with the power of doing it; and if he ſhould abuſe his power, he ſtands upon the footing of all public officers who are guilty of malverſation in office. In the preſent inſtance, Mr. Harriſon has acted from the beſt of his judgment upon the duty of his office, after officially obtaining information from a public officer, who conceived himſelf likewiſe bound by a ſenſe of duty to communicate the information."

When the underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary, renewed the charge on the 3d Vendemaire (4th Sept. 1795) to the ſecretary of ſtate, and ſtill complained that an affidavit was not required to cauſe a privateer to be arreſted—he expreſſed himſelf in theſe words:

"But I again renew the aſſertion, that an affidavit is not neceſſary for ordering the arreſt of a veſſel."—

What is the law, what is the uſage, which eſtabliſhes the proſecution for reparation of an offence, before it be aſcertained that it has been committed? and what certainty then had the attorney? His opinion! Upon what is it founded? The complaint of the Spaniſh agent, ſince there was not a ſingle affidavit.

Now, ſir, upon mere ſuſpicions which the enemy intereſt will not fail always to bring forward, the French privateers are to be ſubjected to ſeizure! Such a meaſure tends to nothing leſs than to paralize the 17th art. of our treaty.

The ſecretary of ſtate, in reply, ſent to the underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary the copy of a letter from Mr. Harriſon, of the 3d Oct. '95, in which is this remarkable paſſage—In this whole buſineſs, however, I have undoubtedly acted from my own opinion, founded upon ſuch evidence as came to my knowledge; and in as ſimilar caſes, I muſt neceſſarily, in the firſt inſtance, be unacquainted with the opinions and convictions of others, I know of no other rule by which I can be

with the directions of the chief executive magistrate."

The secretary of state thus closes his letter of the 16th of October covering that of Mr. Harrison.—

"You will perceive that whatever may be the event of the suits pending in court concerning her [the privateer] and her prize, the public officer, Mr. Harrison, is supported in his proceedings by the laws and usages of this country, upon such evidence and information as in the case referred to were produced."

(No. 4.) In virtue of this law the tribunals were only authorised to decide on cases in which the neutrality of the United States shall have been compromitted. Yet these tribunals conceived they had a right to pronounce upon prizes made by the French, in almost an indefinite manner. In the affair of Glass and Gibbs against the ship Betsey, the decision of which has been printed, the supreme court pronounced, that the tribunals could not decide whether a prize belonged to enemies or to neutrals. In the affair of Joost Janson against the Dutch ship Vrouw Catharina Magdalena, it was decided that the naturalization granted in the territories of France to American citizens during the war, could not give them the right of serving or commanding on board of French privateers; that the prizes made by such, although legally commissioned, were not valid: a distinction is established between a legal and an illegal privateer; it was judged that they had a right to pronounce on this legality; and consequently on the validity of the prizes; it was finally decided, that a prize made at sea with the assistance of an illegal privateer, was void and should be returned.

It was according to these first decisions of the supreme court, that the district attorney of Virginia wrote officially, on the 18th of March, '94, to the vice-consul at Norfolk—"No vessel can be condemned as prize, but in district courts, which are the proper admiralties of the United States." The enemies of France understood, or did not understand this mode; but they availed themselves of it; and in order to cause French privateers to be arrested, they had recourse to the law of 5th June, '94.

At this period however, the law had put into the hands of government a sufficient power for preventing the arming and equipping of privateers in the ports of the United States. By the letter of the secretary of the treasury of the 4th of Aug. '93, the collectors of the customs were authorised, and even required to visit, in the strictest manner, not only all privateers, but all vessels entering or going out of American ports. The law of 5th June authorized the President to support the exercise of these functions with military force. Of course, they did not neglect to visit, with the greatest rigor, all French vessels, privateers and others, during their continuance in the ports of the United States, and at their departure. They did not quit these ports but under the eye and with the express permission of the officers of the government, for it had forbidden the collectors to clear them, if they committed the least violation on the neutrality of the United States; in which case they might be seized and confiscated. Yet whether they had entered the ports of the United States, armed, and also went out armed; or had since been armed for war in French ports, scarcely did one of their prizes enter but she was arrested by order of the federal court.

The proceedings were instituted and pursued without any of the forms for protecting citizens. As the undersigned minister plenipotentiary has said, the assertion of an enemy of the republic was sufficient for causing a prize to be seized, often the privateer which had brought her in, and sometimes for the arrest of her captain, no other proof was required from the enemy's consul who instigated the arrest; he was not obliged to give security for the damages which might result from the capture; was not allowed to resume possession of his property, on giving security for its value; the prizes were not valued; they simply placed them in the hands of the officers of justice; rarely were they permitted to be sold, and then the sale was made with slowness, and not till the consent of the two parties was obtained. In fine, when much delay and expence, notwithstanding the shifts of a crafty chicanery, the complaints proved nothing they advanced, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but refused indemnification for damages and losses occasioned by this seizure.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary knows but two affairs, that of la Nostra Senora del Carman, at R. Island, and that of la Princesse des Asturies, at New York, where security was given to the party complaining, and where damages and interests were allowed to the captors—yet the tribunals have always allowed damages to the captured, when they have declared the prizes illegal. The least pretext was sufficient to obtain from a tribunal the arrest of a prize—It was sufficient to alledge that the privateer had taken one or two cannon, one or two barrels of powder, opened some port holes in the territory of the United States.

In the affair of the two prizes of the French privateer Les Citoyens de Marseilles, which entered the port of Philadelphia, armed and commissioned, repaired in the same port, and sent out under the eye of the government, the only thing in question was, that some port holes were pretended to have been opened in the vessel after her departure from Philadelphia; the court of Charleston was of opinion that the holes had been opened and condemned the two prizes. The superior courts did not adopt this opinion, and the first sentence was reversed; but after how long a time, how much care, fatigue, pain and expense?

In the affair of the Princesse des Asturies, at New-York, as will be seen hereafter, only two cannon and a score of fusees were in question—behold what is called an armament, behold how words are abused!

Prizes have been arrested under still more frivolous pretexts. The privateer La Parisienne had infringed a revenue law of the United States, she was seized and condemned by the district court. This tribunal doubtless agreeable to rules prescribed by the law, had restored this vessel to her owners, on making them pay her value. The privateer, after having executed the sentence of the court, went out and made two considerable prizes—one was sent into Charleston and the other into Savannah. They were both arrested at the instance of the English consuls, under the pretext that the tribunal had acted illegally, by restoring the confiscated privateer—that notwithstanding this restitution and the payment of her value to the treasurer, she always remained the property of the United States, and could not make any lawful prize. This ridiculous assertion was seriously opposed in the district and circuit courts, and in the supreme court of the United States; at the close of the proceedings, which lasted near two years, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but without allowing them damages.

In like manner, have been treated the rich and numerous prizes of the French privateers La Mere Michelle, Le Brutus, Le General Laveaux, and Le Vengeur. The captors have gained their causes in three courts, and have not obtained damages.

Were it necessary to cite here all the vexatious proceedings commenced against the French vessels, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, would be obliged to write a volume. He contents himself with adding to what he has just said, the affair of the Vengeance and that of the Cassius.

Affair of the Vengeance.

At the beginning of 1794, the predecessor of the undersigned charged [illegible] with a particular mission for St. Domingo. He ordered him to go to New-York with his Galliot, to take some powder which was at Sandy Hook on board the frigate La Semillante, belonging to the republic, and which made part of her equipment, and to carry them to General Laveaux. This vessel had formerly been armed for war; she had been built with port-holes; consequently she attracted the particular attention of the government. Many difficulties were thrown in her way; but finally, after having submitted to all the requisite inspections, she sailed with a formal clearance from the collector of the customs of Philadelphia. She went to New-York, where the captain acquitted himself of his mission, and thence to Port de Paix; where the powder was delivered to General Laveaux. At that place this galliott was sold to an inhabitant of St. Domingo, who armed her, equipped her completely, partly at Port de Paix, and partly at Cape Francois. She was called La Vengeance, and given to Captain Perard as commander, who sailed from St. Domingo, with a commission in good form, and a crew entirely French, to cruize against the enemies of the republic. A few days after her departure, she captured a Spanish vessel, called the Princess des Austuries, laden with a rich cargo, and carried into the port of New York, in the summer of 1795.

The Spanish consul, availing himself of the facility given him by the law of 5th June, 1794, had the prize arrested under the pretext that the privateer had been armed in the United States, and we saw officers of the government appear to defend his assertion—Mr. Harrison, attorney of the district of New-York, and Mr. Troup, clerk of the district and circuit courts, to which appertained the decision of the cause.

It was under these auspices, that the prize was arrested, and that the captain of the privateer saw himself obliged to defend her against the allegation of a pretended armament: But it was not sufficient to have arrested the prize, they must also attack the privateer. This did not fail to happen. Shortly after Mr. Harrison, without laying aside his office of attorney for the captured, but acting in this instance in the name of the United States, informed against *La Vengeance*, and required her arrest under the same pretext which had been used for arresting her prize. This information was not founded upon any affidavit or material proof. But Mr. Attorney, according to his letter to the secretary of State had no need of any; he had seen in the hands of the Spanish consul documents sufficient for having the prize condemned. In fine not content with these measures the same attorney, some time after, the two other cases being still pending, exhibited a second information against the privateer, and had her arrested anew, for having exported arms in violation of a law of the United States, which was in force when the Vengeance sailed from New York. This information was made upon the simple declaration of Mr. Giles, marshall of the court, who as informer, was to have his part of the confiscation. So that all the officers of the district court (except the judge) were interested in the condemnation of the privateer or her prize. It is well to observe that during the course of the process the monies arising from the sale of the prize were deposited in the hands of the clerk (attorney for the Spaniards) those arising from the sale of the prize in the hands of the marshal, (informer, and interested in the confiscation)—so that their interest was to spin out these causes by means of appeal; and so it has happened.

As this last information is here principally in question, it is proper to enter some details on the subject. It appeared in the allegation, that the privateer had exported from the United States two cannon twenty muskets, and fifty barrels of powder.

Two cannon and twenty muskets cial speculation. The existence of the cannon has never been proved, and certainly whatever muskets were found on board, were only for the defence of the vessel, without a wish to infringe the law of American government. The powder in truth was of the greatest consequence, but the consul of New York hastened to give his declaration under oath, and to prove by witness, that this powder had been taken from on board La Sentillante, and made part of her equipment Mr. Harrison did not yield to this evidence.

However the three causes went on; but the yellow-fever which took place at New-York spun them out to considerable length. The judgment of the district court was not given till November. In the mean time, an express, which captain Perard had sent to St. Domingo, on the first arrest of his prize, had returned with papers proving in the most convincing manner that the Vengeur had arrived at Port-de-Paix without any armament or equipment whatever; and that she had been sold, armed and equipped wholly, and commissioned as a privateer, on the territory of the republic. These documents were, certificates of the general, the ordonnateur, &c. of the greater part of the principal officers of St. Domingo; the accounts of armament attested by all the providers, [fournisseurs] &c. the whole executed in the most authentic form.

The undersigned hastened to communicate these documents to the secretary of State of the United States, and to request that he would order the attorney of New-York district, to stay the proceedings he had instituted in the name of the government. There was nothing done with them, and Mr. Harrison continued his prosecution.

In fine, the moment came for deciding these three causes. They were pleaded with much preparation before the district court of New-York: the privateer was acquitted of the charge of illegally arming, and the prize adjudged to the captor. Mr. Harrison did not appeal as to the privateer: but the cause of the prize was carried to the circuit court, and finally to the supreme court; and these two tribunals confirmed the sentence of the district court.

As to the exportation, the judge was of opinion that the vessel should be condemned for it; and grounded his sentence only on the article of 20 *muskets*. Some of the attornies for the privateer had considered it as of so little consequence, that they had not conceived it would be brought in question; and had omitted to speak of it in their pleadings. It was natural to appeal from such a sentence; the consul of New-York was the appellant, and required, agreeable to a law of Congress, that the vessel should be given up to him, under security during the appeal; but he could not obtain it: the vessel was sold for a tenth part of the cost of her armament; and the money was deposited till the conclusion of the process.

The circuit court, as was expected, set aside the sentence which condemned the privateer; but Mr. Harrison, not content with what he had hitherto done, immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was not more favorable to him, and confirmed the sentence of the circuit court. The government, notwithstanding the representations of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, took a decided part in the appeal, and gave it in charge to Mr. Lee, the attorney-general, to argue—which he did with much eloquence, but with the success such a cause merited.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To be Sold,

A Mulatto Joiner and Carpenter, who understands his business. For terms, please to enquire of

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Clermont, Oct. 15. tf.

Alexandria, December 3.

It appears by a letter from Richmond, that the votes in the General Assembly, for Governor of this state, were as follows:

For PATRICK HENRY - -	94
JAMES WOOD - - -	76
Majority for Mr. HENRY -	19

Monday, the 5th of December, is the day appointed for the meeting of Congress.

Extract from a Letter from an eminent Chemist and Physician in England, to Dr. PRIESTLY, *relating to a method of putting a stop to* CONTAGION, *probably of any kind.*

"Dr. Carmichael Smith's application of nitrous vapour to the destruction of typhus contagion is of great importance. Small portions of concentrated acid of vitriol are put into a china saucer, on hot sand, or over a hot lamp, and purified nitre gradually sprinkled in, and the vapour diffused about the bed, and through the room, &c. the windows and doors being closed. The bedsteads are directed to be washed with dilute marine acid, and the clothes, &c. to be immersed in the same, as soon as taken from the sick. By these means the spread of contagion in a most crouded hospital ship, where it was making terrible havock, was entirely stopped. Private practice confirms Dr. Smith's assertions. The spread of Scarlatina has been thus checked: and he writes to Dr. Percival, that two parcels of the same variolous matter being taken, and the one exposed to the nitrous vapour, it lost its power of communicating the small pox, while the other imparted the infection to a person innoculated with it.

"The nitrous vapour is not at all injurious, provided care be taken not to change it into nitrous air by the use of any metalic substance in stirring the mixture."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,

PLEASE to give the following extract of a letter, dated Nov. 18, from a physician in New-York to his friend in this city, a place in your paper. It will serve to console the friends of humanity, to observe that while human ingenuity is tortured in discovering the means of destroying the lives of men in other parts of the world, it is employed in discovering the means of preserving them, in the United States.

It is hereby requested that all the printers in our country, will give this extract a place in their papers.

"Some time in the summer, there was an alarm in Boston, that a pestilential fever had broken out in that town. Several of their physicians, who are opposed to the doctrine of local origin, and maintain the putrid nature of yellow fever, took much pains to deceive themselves and the public. The select men, like the health committee of Philadelphia, caused a certificate to be made out, that there was no yellow fever—that those cases which had happened were of a putrid nature, and that the disease was imported. The physicians, generally were called upon to sign this paper—which they did. Among others Dr. Eustis, with this limitation, *that he had seen no yellow fever.* The same, or the next day, he was called upon by Dr. Warren, to visit his patients. Here he immediately discovered the yellow fever, and the local origin of it. He converted Dr. Warren to his opinion, and they represented the matter to the magistracy, who caused *all the well to be removed*—had the whole of that part of the town cleansed thoroughly—the depleting system, instead of bark, wine, &c. was put in practice—and the mortality and the disease were arrested in their progress. While this was doing in Boston, the unhappy people of Newburyport, were dying as fast as they fell sick, by a disease of the same kind, which had originated from a large mass of putrid fish, and which was treated on the stimulating plan. The death of Dr. Sweet, one of the most able physicians in New-England, struck a deep terror into the breasts of all. One of the ablest physicians of the place was dispatched to Boston with a history of the disease, &c. to consult with the faculty there, on what was to be done. In this consultation, Dr. Eustis and some others, insisted on the free use of the lancet and cathartics, as the principle remedies. Dr. Coffin returned pursued the new practice, and with unexampled success, Facts of this kind ought to be widely diffused. They must eventually open the eyes of the people; and they will learn to whom they are indebted for having rescued them from a disease scarcely less ferocious than the plague."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

While the election of a successor to the chief magistracy of the United States, had engaged general attention and even called forth the undistinguished interposition of a foreign minister, I have been also led to take a view of this matter as it now stands; and in doing this his conduct could not pass unnoticed.

The whole number of electors of President, who can be appointed is - - - - - - - - -	138
Of which a majority is - - - -	70
There is yet no reason to doubt but Mr. Adams will have an unanimous vote north of the Delaware river, which number is - - - - - - - -	58
He will have the entire vote of Delaware state - - - - -	3
He will have in Maryland - -	7
And in Virginia more, but certainly - - - - - - - -	2
	70
Thus it appears that independent of any votes in Pennsylvania, his election is certain. But to this number may be added	
In North Carolina perhaps more, but certainly - - - - - - -	1
In South Carolina are expected at least - - - - - - - - -	4
And in Georgia - - - - - - -	2
	77

By Post.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 28.

The following important article is taken from a Boston paper of last Monday.

Capture of Admiral Jarvis's Squadron

In our last we mentioned the sailing of a Spanish fleet of sixteen sail of the line up the Mediterranean. Captain Myrick, arrived yesterday in 32 days from Lisbon, informs, that the day before he sailed, news arrived, that a Spanish fleet had proceeded up the Mediterranean, nearly as far as Corsica: when they fell in with admiral Jarvis's squadron, with a fleet of transports under convoy, (having evacuated Corsica, and it was supposed were bound for Gibraltar,) and captured six sail of the line, and a great number of transports, which had arrived at Alicant. This information captain Myrick received from the American Consul at Lisbon, who fully credited the account."

[Courier.]

CORROBORATION.

The ship Lydia, Capt. Goodrich, arrived at this port on Friday last, in 37 days from Lisbon.

Mr. George Pollock, the owner of the Lydia, informs, (after being questioned) that Admiral Jarvis's squadron, &c. had been captured in the Mediterranean, by the joint French and Spanish fleets!

The captain with a smile, a person whom we respect, probably unwilling to offend his employers, refused to give any information on the subject, but being told of capt. Myrick's accounts he could not help confessing, that there was such a report, which was believed at Lisbon!

A similar account appears in every paper printed at Boston on Monday—they however differ in some respects. The Polar Star says, that the account was carried to Lisbon by a British packet from Gibraltar, which packet sailed immediately for England! that the capture was made by a combined French and Spanish fleet.

It would seem, that the citizens of New-York would yet have remained totally ignorant of this interesting event (which is stamped with authenticity by the American Consul at Lisbon) had it not been received at another port!! This requires no comment.

The Boston papers also states, by captain Myrick, that it was daily expected Portugal would be invaded by the Spanish and French armies, which greatly terrified the citizens. That WAR was actually declared by Spain against England. That British influence was rapidly declining at Lisbon—in consequence of which the concealed patriots talked boldly, &c.

BOSTON, NOV. 23.

COMMERCIAL.

Copy of a letter from S. Cabot, Esq. to Messrs. E. Davis and Son, of this Town, dated

"LONDON, SEPT. 24, 1796.

"I avail myself of the first opportunity to hand you a list of several cases that cannot be decided until there is produced here the *process*, or proceedings of the Courts in the West-Indies, Bermuda, &c. verified by the signature of the Register of the Court where the trial was had. The larger part of the adjudicated cases will be delayed for want of proper documents. The Board of Commissioners has been completed by the election of Mr. Trumbull; they advertise to meet on the 10th of October next."

LIST—Brigs, Friendship and Cargo; Speedwell, do. sch'rs. Ann, and Cargo; Neuter, do; America, do; and sloop Neptune and Cargo—of Boston.

ALBANY, NOV. 18.

We announce with pleasure, that our city is visited by the celebrated VOLNEY, on his return from exploring the interior of the United States. We learn that he is last from Kentuckey, via the North Western Territoritories, Detroit, and down the Mohawk to this place. Mr. Volney was a member of the French constituent assembly in '89—the author of an ingenious and interesting work, entitled "The Ruins; or a survey of the Revolutions of Empires;" also Author of Travels through Syria and Egypt. Our readers will recollect the flattering compliment paid this gentleman; by President Washington, to whom he applied for letters of general introduction, viz. "*That a name so celebrated in the annals of literature as that of Volney, required no recommendation from George Washington, President of the United States.*"

Mr. Volney is now on his way to the Southern States.

MARRIED.—On Thursday Evening, Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON to Miss KITTY FLEMING, both of this town.

NOTICE.

THE sale of my property advertised for this day is postponed.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Dec. 3.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 305 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Ashby's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, it is distant about 50 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of Bones, two of which are burrs—the is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week, A saw Mill. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stables, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 60914 acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Sinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullit's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12sep

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George county, Maryland, near Nottingham, on Tuesday morning, 29th November last, a negro man, named DICK, about 38 years of age, 5 feet, 5 inches high, and well made for his size, his hair long for a negro, has a scar on one side of his face. He had on when he went off, a pea jacket with white cotton cuffs, and the collar lined with the same, white negro cotton trousers, and a pair of shoes, one of which has 5 rows of hob nails and the other four. He may probably change this dress, as he has a variety of other clothes with him—among which is a blue coat and fustian do. Eight dollars will be given for the said fellow, if taken within 20 miles from home, and if a greater distance the above reward—all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

SAMUEL TOWNSHEND, Jun.

December 2. 3tsw

A GOOD STAND FOR BUSINESS IS OFFERED FOR SALE:

THAT two story Frame House, at present occupied as a Shoe Store, by Messrs. Josiah Faxon and Co. situate on the north side of Prince Street. The lot is 20 feet front and 88 feet 8½ inches deep, and then widening to 26 feet, afterwards extending that bredth 39 feet to Wales's alley, making the whole convenient, there being sufficient room for a warehouse on the back lot. For further particulars apply to

JOHN & THO'S. VOWELL.

December 3. tf

Wanted to Purchase,

Or hire for the ensuing year,

One Negro Man, and one Boy of 14 to 16 years of age, who have been brought up in the country.

Dec. 3. J. B. NICKOLLS.

FOR SALE,

ONE hundred and twenty white cedar Bolts for Coopers, and a number of Hoop Poles suitable to the cedar. Also, a number of Coopers' Tools, the property of the late George Iler, deceased. Apply to the subscriber opposite M'Knight's Tavern King-street.

Dec. 1. MAZEY ISLER.

Spanish Hides,
BLOWN SALT,
PORK,
TAR,
COFFEE,
ANTIGUA RUM,
ENGLISH CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER in Hampers,
One trunk of IRISH LINENS,
Some elegant CLOCKS,
FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.
ALSO,

An Elegant Charriot,
Of the beſt workmanſhip, made in Paris, with harneſs complete; and

A Riding Chair.
October 13. 1.f.

Wm. Hartſhorne & Sons,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Loaf and Brown Sugar in barrels,
Pork in do.
Coffee in hhds. and bbls.
Fine and coarſe Salt,
3a caſks 3d. and 4d. nails.
Bar Iron and Steel.
ALSO,
A few pieces of Baſta Muſlin,
A quantity of long and ſhort gloves,
a trunks of Iriſh Linen,
And are in daily expectation of
2 bales of Rugs, and 3 bales of twilled five buſhel ſacks from Baltimore.
October 29.

IRISH LINENS

THE ſubſcriber having received by the ſhip Polly and Nancy from Liverpool a few boxes 4-4 and 7-8 LINEN, and a few pieces CAMBRICK, which he has opened at Mr. Alex. Mackenzie's ſtore in Prince-ſtreet, will ſell them low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

FRANCIS M'CLURE.
October 22. tf.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Drinker and Stanſbury,

In the ſtore formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, Caſtings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spaniſh Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Pruſſian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigriſe; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glaſs; powder and ſhot; copal and common varniſh; ſpirits of turpentine; batters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick ſilver; logwood and glue; white ſoap; mould and dipp'd candles; ſlates; bruſhes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS wholeſale, conſiſting of cloths, caſſimers muſlins, hoſiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons, &c. July 14. tf

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at ſix pence per barrel, in the warehouſe lately occupied by James M. M'Rea and Co. adjoining Meſſrs. Shreve and Lawraſon.

Where he has for ſale,

Coarſe and Fine Salt, Weſt India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine buſhel ſacks twill'd, 100 barrels Tar.
November 15.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-ſtreet, in fee ſimple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampſon's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The houſe is a large 2 ſtory frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is alſo a frame ſtable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-ſtreet, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now reſides. This lot is ſubject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

October 13. JOHN JANNEY.

WASHINGTON,
Commiſſioner's Office,
Nov. 8, 1796.

THE Commiſſioners are deſirous of contracting for the delivery of the following articles in the city of Waſhington, to wit: One million of good place bricks; ſix thouſand buſhels of unſlacked lime; 150 barrels of pork; 40 barrels of beef, and 1500 buſhels of bolted or ſifted Indian Meal.

On bond, with approved ſecurity being given by the ſeveral contractors for the due performance of their reſpective contracts, the neceſſary advances will be made. Propoſals for ſaid contracts, forwared to the Commiſſioner's Office, at any time before the ſecond Monday in December next will be attended to.

By Order,
ep6w THOS. MUNROE, Clk.

ATTORNEY AND AGENT BUSINESS.

GEORGE MUIR, a Member of the faculty of Procurators in Glaſgow, and a Notary Public in Scotland, and who for many years practiſed as an Attorney and Agent in Glaſgow, offers his ſervices to the Public in that line of buſineſs.

He will write out Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bonds, Leaſes, &c. and in particular, any Deeds to have effect in Scotland, on reaſonable terms.

He will collect debts, and tranſact any other buſineſs as an agent on a moderate commiſſion.

Apply to him at the Rev. Dr. Muir's, Alexandria.
November 24.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Iriſh, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extenſive aſſortment of HARDWARE, juſt received from Europe, and ſelected from ſeveral importations.

A few tons of Pot metal well aſſorted,
A quantity of 56's and ſmaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs,
Clover and Timothy ſeed.

N. B. Having convenient room, intend ſtorage of Flour, and receiving other Merchandize for ſale upon commiſſion.

Caſh given for flax ſeed, white beans, bee wax, and various other kinds of produce.
October 27.

FOR SALE,

A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT

NANKEEN CHINA,

conſiſting of 188 pieces each.
Liverpool and Cadiz ſalt in bulk; and ſalt in ſacks—
100 quarter cheſts Teas of different kinds—
60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Iſland and continental Rum—
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corſica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-caſks—
French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—
Loaf ſugar in barrels, Muſcovado ſugars—
Coffee—
Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder, roſin, beſt muſtard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, caſſia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in jugs.

Soal leather of the beſt quality—Salt-petre, refined and crude—white and brown ſoap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Leiper's ſnuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Alſo, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4-4 Iriſh linen, well aſſorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.
October 19. tf

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted by open account or otherwiſe, to call on him at the end of King ſtreet, one houſe above Mr. Francis Peyton's for payment;—and all thoſe who are indebted will pleaſe to call and ſettle their reſpective balances, or he will be under the painful neceſſity of commencing ſuit immediately.

THOMAS RICHARDS.
Nov. 29. 3wep.

Lands, &c. for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed Truſtee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpoſe of ſelling and conveying the real eſtate of Samuel Hanſon, Eſq. late of Charles county, dec'd. agreeable to the will of the ſaid deceaſed;—will offer for ſale, in purſuance of ſaid decree, on Monday the 5th of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of the ſaid deceaſed, all the Real Eſtate aforeſaid, conſiſting of about 2000 acres of Land. The whole of this property lies in Charles county, and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Portobacco to Piſcattaway, about 8 miles diſtant from each place. The Land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water, and is valuably improved with buildings, orchards, &c.

This land will be ſold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaſer required to give bond on intereſt, with ſufficient ſecurity, for the diſcharge of the purchaſe money, with the intereſt ariſing thereon, at three equal annual payments. The ſaid eſtate will be ſold in ſuch tracts or parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and anſwer the object of the ſale,

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Truſtee.

P. S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for ſale, on a 12 months credit, ſundry Stock, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, alſo, a few Plantation Utenſils.

Maryland, Charles county, Nov. 8.

Carne & Slade

Have juſt imported, by the Juno and Union from Briſtol, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

AND

IRONMONGERY,

Which they offer for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

The following articles are a part:

Sad Irons, Anvils, Sheet

iron, bolt iron, tin plate, frying pans, ſmiths' hammers and ſledges, ſcale beams from 14 inches to a ſize that will weigh a ton; a general aſſortment of nails, tacks and brads; do. of all other building materials, braſs work for cabinet makers, braſs patent and other cocks, brick-layers' trowels, ſpring bat traps, curry combs and horſe bruſhes, a variety of rules, iron and braſs candle ſticks, coffee mills, chamber and kitchen bellows, ſteelyards, fire irons, iron wire, waggon traces, ſifters, wood and bed ſcrews, hoes, ſpades, pins, caſt iron weights, with a variety of other articles.

They have likewiſe for ſale,—Bar iron, waggon boxes, nail rods, and bliſtered ſteel, Liverpool and St. Ubes' Salt, ſhop and packing thread and files.

N. B. They expect daily a general aſſortment of Cutlery.—Caſh given for Flaxſeed.
Nov. 24. tf.

Jackſon & Dunnington,

HAVE juſt received and for ſale, at their Store in King Street,

A Small Aſſortment of

HARDWARE,

Conſiſting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Chaffing Diſhes, Box Coffee Mills, Pad Locks, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and Hearth Bruſhes, beſt ſteel plate Hand Saws, Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun Worms, Shovels and Tongs, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.
November 22.

Rob. Patton & Ch. Scott

HAVE received by ſundry veſſels from Europe, their Fall ſupply of Goods, which they are now opening for ſale, at their Wholeſale Store, King-ſtreet.

N. B. They have ſingle and double F Gun-powder, which they will ſell by the quantity or caſk. Seine Twine by the bundle or larger quantity.
November 5.

FOR SALE,

25 Puncheons 4th proof

ANTIGUA RUM, and a quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT.

KEMP HURST & CO.
October 27 eptf.

William Groverman

Has for ſale at his Warehouſe in King ſtreet, next door above Mr. Thomas Patton,

An Aſſortment of

German Linens,

Conſiſting of Osnaburgs of different quality, brown rolls and hempen, Tickenburgs, ¼ flaxen, 5-4 white dowlaſs, 2 and 3 buſhel bags.—Alſo,—Ruſſia Sheeting, bed ticks, oil cloths, Mens' and Womens' fulled ſtockings and gloves, a quantity of window glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, hollow glaſs aſſorted, caſes with bottles of all ſizes, looking glaſſes, ſnuff boxes, and coffee mills. He expects daily ſome of the beſt Holland Gin.

Likewiſe, he offers for ſale,

His Plantation in Frederick County,

within 11 miles of Winchester, containing 250 acres, 40 of it is in meadow, the whole well watered. Alſo, one Houſe and Lot in Winchester, ſituate in Market ſtreet, and 800 acres of Land in the county of Hampſhire.
November 26. 3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Evening, from Meſſrs. Hepburn & Dundas's wharf, a Ship's Yawl, about 16 feet long, a white bottom, but lately caulked, part of her ſtem new, and is painted black and yellow upon her outſide. The above reward will be given for the boat and thief, upon the conviction of the latter, or ten dollars for the boat alone.

JOHN BORROWDALE.
December 1.

HUGH SMITH,

HAS now opened at his ſtore, next door above Mr. Alliſon's, King Street,

Elegant Nankeen Table

China, full and half ſets Tea China, Cups and Saucers, Coffee, do. do. Breakfaſt do. do. Tea Pots, Bowls, Sugar Diſhes, Cream Ewers, and Jugs.

Has alſo for ſale,

Queen's Ware in crates,

well aſſorted, and in good order, Engliſh and German Glaſs in ſmall boxes, Blankets, Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, &c. Starch in barrels, and half barrels, Yellow Ocre in barrels, Pipes by the box.

N. B. Country Store keepers may be ſupplied on low terms with China or Queens Ware repacked with the greateſt care.
November 3.

THE ſubſcribers have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will diſpoſe of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.
George-Town, Nov. 8. eptf.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few caſks freſh Malaga Raiſons,

40 barrels prime Boſton Beef,
4 7½ Inch Cables,

For ſale, at his Warehouſe on Prince Street.
November 22.

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

is now ready to be delivered to purchaſers at the Union Brew-Houſe.
Nov. 29. tf.

For Sale;

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, ſituated on Princeſs Street, between Union and Water Streets, 23 feet in Front with a good kitchen and ſhed. Alſo, the leaſe of about 10 years of a frame houſe, with a good kitchen and cellar, ſituated, and adjoining the above mentioned brick building, fronting on an alley between Water and Union Streets. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES M'HENRY.
November 8. tf

JOSEPH CARY,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his warehouſe on King Street, near Ramſay's Wharf,

One hundred boxes Tin,

Of the firſt quality.
November 22. 3w

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.